

The Canadian

VOL. III. No. 83

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1915

\$1.00 PER YEAR

Three Million More Men for Britain

London, Oct. 17.—"Great Britain needs 3,000,000 more men by spring."

This declaration was made today by Brigadier-General Sir Eric Swayne, director of recruiting in the northern command, in a speech at Hull.

General Swayne estimated that Germany still had between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 men from the ages of 18 to 45 and that therefore it is useless to talk about wearing Germany out.

In the spring, said he, Germany would have lost more men than the allies which would balance the number of the allies' and the central powers, but if Great Britain should raise 3,000,000 additional Germany probably would recognize that it would be useless to continue. Great Britain, he added, did not want compulsion, but unless 3,000,000 more men were recruited by the spring the military authorities could not be responsible for the war.

MORE MEN AND YET MORE WANTED, ARE THE KING'S WORDS

London, Oct. 22.—King George has issued an appeal to his subjects to come forward voluntarily and aid Great Britain in her fight against the German allies.

"More men and yet more," his majesty says, "are wanted to keep my armies in the field, and through them to secure victory and an enduring peace."

The message of the king, issued by the Press Bureau this evening, says:

"To my people: At this grave moment, in the struggle between my people and a highly organized enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilized Europe together, I appeal to you.

"I rejoice in my empire's effort and I feel pride in the voluntary response from my subjects all over the world, who have sacrificed home and fortune and life itself in order that another may not inherit the free empire which their ancestors and mine have built. I ask you to make good these sacrifices."

"The end is not in sight. More men and yet more, are wanted to keep my armies in the field, and through them to secure victory and an enduring peace. In ancient days the darkest moment has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve. I ask you men of all classes to take forward voluntarily and take your share in this fight."

"In freely responding to my appeal you will be giving your support to our brothers who for long months have nobly upheld Great Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms."

ENLISTMENT UP TO STRENGTH IN CANADA

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—Although the total enlistment is now practically up to the authorized establishment of 164,000 men for expeditionary service, the militia department is allowing recruiting to go on without regard to the formality of a government authorization or a call for another fifty thousand men or so. It is probable that this authorization will be formally made before long bringing the total authorized establishment of the expeditionary forces up to 200,000. Meanwhile recruiting is proceeding satisfactorily, and the department is in daily receipt of notifications from many small communities throughout the Dominion, stating that local units of twenty-five men or more are being raised, and asking for arrangements for billeting and training during the winter.

The recruiting movement is reported to be especially strong in

the west, and the minister of militia will make an inspection trip probably toward the end of next month.

GREECE NOT READY TO GIVE HAND TO ALLIES

London, Oct. 22.—Greece has declined for the present the Allies' offer to her of Cyprus and other concessions, territorial and financial, in return for her adherence to the Serbo-Greek treaty of alliance, which would mean her military aid to assist in meeting the Bulgarian and Austro-German attacks against her former ally.

The reply of Greece to the offer, which reached the foreign office tonight, is a lengthy one, and while it has not been made public there is reason to believe that the Hellenic kingdom bases its decision not to join the Allies on the ground that the Anglo-French forces landed at Saloniki is not, in the Greek government's opinion, strong enough for the task allotted it.

The refusal to accept the Allies' offer was not unexpected, as it has been often stated in official circles that both Roumania and Greece were withholding their assistance until the Allies either won a decisive victory or proved to the Greeks and Roumanians their ability to do so, or until the operations had reached a stage which would assure them that their countries would not be overrun by the forces of the central powers or their Turkish and Balkan allies.

There is no inclination here or in the capitals of other members of the quadruple entente powers to minimize the seriousness of the situation of Serbia. The Austro-German campaign is developing slowly, but the plans are now fairly clear. The Austro-German centre is advancing down the Morava valley from Semendria, while the Bulgarians have got across this valley to the south and command the Belgrade-Nish-Saloon railway. The Austro-Germans have three other forces engaged, in the northwest near Slabats, one at Belgrade, and the third, which has not yet crossed the Danube, about Orsova.

The Bulgars also have other armies moving across the frontier, near Zetia, Ploet, and Nish, and further south near Egri, Palanka and Kohane, and claim to be already in Veleze, on the Vardar river. It is this latter force, the Anglo-French troops landed at Saloniki, will probably first encounter.

ALLIED BOMBARDMENT WAS VERY EFFECTIVE

London, Oct. 25.—The bombardment of Belgrade, which caused the death of ten civilians and over a thousand soldiers, and there also were a large number of soldiers wounded, says a dispatch to the Exchange company from Athens.

A large portion of the military casualties, the correspondent adds, were in the barracks which housed the 40th Bulgarian regiment. The barracks was crowded with soldiers, who were preparing for their meal when the bombardment was opened at 1 o'clock with an accurate fire which demolished the barracks, burying the occupants in the ruins. Troops engaged in digging trenches around the town also sustained very heavy losses.

IMPORTANT SUCCESS

Paris, Oct. 25.—An important success by the French troops in the Champagne sector is announced by the French war office this afternoon. In spite of a fierce resistance, French troops, following a preparatory artillery fire, occupied an important position known as La Courtine. The losses of the Germans are described as serious and the French took 200 prisoners.

Germany's Most Brutal Murder

London, Oct. 22.—The story of the execution of Edith Cavell, told in the correspondence sent by the American minister at Brussels to the American ambassador at London, and printed in full in all the British morning papers, it is predicted, will send a wave of indignation throughout the country.

In Trafalgar Square yesterday all heads were bared to the memory of Miss Cavell. One speaker holding a wreath in his hand, to be placed on the plinth of the Nelson column to her memory, exclaimed:

"Who will avenge the murder of the splendid Englishwoman?" In response to this appeal many new recruits came forward.

The London papers, in their editorials, while paying tribute to the fine efforts of the American diplomatic representatives in her behalf, characterized her execution as "the most damnable crime of the war."

"The documents issued are a record of such foul and damnable infamy as all Germany's bloody crimes in this war cannot equal, for this was cold, calculated and deliberate murder. Heaven itself, nor all the mercy of all the angels, could find a mediatory explanation."

THE PATRIOTIC FUND

Last year's contributions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund are now about exhausted. A year ago it was thought that about 1,000 soldiers' families in Alberta would receive aid from the fund, at the present time over 3,000 Alberta families are being cared for.

Increased need requires a new appeal for funds. Canadians did their duty last year. They could do it this year. If you cannot go to the front, you can help to support the families of those who have gone. \$1,000,000 will be distributed to families in the Province of Alberta. If the people of Alberta contribute one-half of the amount required in this Province, the balance will be made up in part by Canada where fewer families require aid and where the rate of enlistment is not so high as here.

Alberta stands first in the Provincial rate of enlistment in Canada.

The fund is a national one as much as the army; just as a man when he enlists becomes a member of the Army at large, so a contribution to the Patriotic Fund becomes part of the national fund. The needs of the localities are met by the Canadian Patriotic Fund, regardless of contributions from districts.

The committee does not sit in judgment on any man who does not wear the khaki. Those who stay at home, however, are asked to contribute as much as possible, so that the soldiers' wives and children may be properly maintained while the breadwinners are fighting for the defence of the Empire and of our homes.

At this crisis, every loyal British subject is willing to do his share.

Sometimes we hear the assertion that the Government of Canada should do the work now being carried on by the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Usually, those who advance this idea are not able to suggest how this might be done, nor do they appear to have foreseen the results. The Canadian government can do without any favor, alike to the wife of a millionaire and to that of the poor man—the same tax to each. The wife in the former case has no claim because of need while in the latter case the separation allowance is not sufficient to support the family, even on the most economical scale. Hence, the Patriotic Fund, acting with discrimination, consid-

ering the special circumstances of each case, brings up each family's income to a reasonable level of subsistence, thus building on a foundation which the Government has laid.

If the government supported all the soldiers' families, the majority of Canadian stay-at-homes would be deprived of the privilege of taking any part in the war.

Loyal talk will not beat Germany. Men and money will. You surely cannot cheer for the boys when they come home un-

less you fight or pay.

The account and books of every branch are audited by the auditor-general of Canada.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES

Premier Viviani has wired his allies that the change in the French foreign office means no change in policy.

It is reported that the Central powers have decided to undertake still another campaign, this time against Montenegro. They will proceed from Sarajevo.

A. P. Ross, one of the oldest residents of Cornwall, is dead, after a short illness, aged 83 years. He was a veteran of the Fenian raid of 1860-70.

Advices from Athens indicate that Turkey and Bulgaria are undertaking energetic measures to oppose the land and sea operations of the Entente Allies in the Balkans.

One hundred persons were killed or injured in an explosion in a factory in Rue de Tolbaac on Wednesday afternoon last, according to a report received at the prefecture of police.

The Russian Government is preparing for the early issue of an internal loan of one billion roubles (\$600,000,000). The interest rate will be 5 1/2 per cent. The loan will run for a short term.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's plans to be in Constantinople by December 1 became known from the orders of a German lieutenant now in Basel, where he is convalescing before rejoining his regiment.

A correspondent to the Chicago News says that in answer to Premier Venizelos of Greece, before his resignation, France promised 200,000 troops and Britain 150,000. This was not communicated to the King and led to the rupture with the King.

The London Post advocates a small and efficient cabinet including such men as David Lloyd George, Sir Edward Carson, and Earl Kitchener "for the purpose of fighting Germany and not for the purpose of keeping two effectual political parties in a state of animation."

The organized wireless operators of the Atlantic coast have voted for a general strike unless their demands are granted, according to the announcement made on Thursday last by Secretary Schnitzmetz. The demand is for an increase which will raise the scale \$30 to \$75 a month.

Russian cavalry charging the Germans at Podcherevitsh, west of Rafalovka, in the recent fighting, broke through their lines of defences and overrode the trenches inflicting heavy losses and seriously interfering with the retreat plans of the Germans to dig in along the Styx river for winter quarters.

The Russian manifesto regarding Bulgaria concludes as follows: "The Russian people regard with sorrow the treason of Bulgaria, which was so dear to it until these last few days, and, with bleeding heart, it draws its sword against her, leaving the fate of the betrayal of the Slav cause to the just punishment of God."

A correspondent writing of the famous French drive says that the considering the immensity of the operations—at least 1,000,000 were engaged on both sides along the narrow front—it was amazing how apparently small had been the number of French casualties.

Officers who had participated in the charge said the German losses had been heavier than the first official estimate and must have reached 150,000.

Alex. Khavostoff, minister of interior of Russia, says: "The Germans have got into a condition of utter exhaustion. They have really lost the war, and now will strive to put a drag on our activity and our production of munitions by stirring up strikes and causing confusion and disorganization in our means of transport."

PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD IS CHOSEN AS FORESHADOWED

Edmonton, Oct. 21.—An evening in-council was passed last evening appointing Retiring Governor Buleya, John Stocks, deputy minister of public works, and Judge Carpenter, of the district court, Calgary, as the new public utilities commission.

G. H. V. Buleya is to be chairman at a salary of \$7,200, and the two other commissioners' salaries will be \$6,000 each.

James Emmett Reilly, of Calgary, is to be secretary, and Mrs. Grace K. Tilley, widow of the late Andrew Tilley, stenographer.

The public utilities act was passed last session and is drafted along similar lines to that in Manitoba, with the addition of authority to regulate the borrowing powers of municipalities along the lines of similar legislation in Saskatchewan.

L. C. Charlesworth, C.E., has been appointed deputy minister of public works in succession to Mr. Stocks. Since the formation of the province Mr. Charlesworth has acted as director of surveys.

FRENCH TROOPS EFFECT JUNCTION WITH SERBS AND BULGARIANS FLEE

Paris, Oct. 25.—French troops gained a brilliant success by effecting a junction with the Serbs at Krivolak, says a dispatch to the Petit Parisien from Athens. The dispatch, dated Sunday, says:

"Bulgarian troops in force were attacking in three columns when our troops, by a daring manoeuvre, turned the Bulgarian right flank while the Serbians launched an energetic counter-attack all along the front. At the end of the day the Bulgarians beat a retreat in the direction of Strumitza, pursued by French troops and Serbian cavalry."

GERMANY WITHDRAWS FISHING FLEET FROM NORTH SEA

London, Oct. 21.—In consequence of the British fleet hunting German trawlers in the North Sea, especially on Dogger Bank, the Germans have withdrawn their fishing fleet from the North Sea, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. As the result, the message adds, the price of fish in Germany is going up, and the price of fish in Sweden is rising in sympathy.

FIRE AT BAWLF

About two o'clock on Monday morning fire occurred at Bawlf, resulting in the loss of two buildings and most of their contents, so that the total loss would amount to fully \$5,000, only partially covered by insurance.

It appears the fire started over L. Aker's barber shop and pool room, in the building belonging to Carter Bros. The latter owned a part of the fixtures, including two pool tables, as well as the building. Their property would be worth around \$2,000, and was fairly insured.

Germans Are Short of Men

London, Oct. 25.—British correspondents in France have just disclosed the fact, made known to them by the British staff, that even after the Anglo-French offensive in September the Germans had the greatest difficulty in securing new reinforcements to meet that adventure and had to call upon men just returned from Russia for rest to fill the gaps in the western lines. From this it is argued that the Germans cannot spare a great many men for the Balkans, especially as the Russians are keeping them fairly busy from the Baltic to the Rumanian border.

The Italians, by the offensive, are compelling the Austrians to strengthen their lines, and the French, by their capture of the strongly fortified salient north of Lemesnil, in Champagne, have shown that they have not yet finished their effort to break through. The French success is considered important because the capture of this fortified area clears the ground for another general offensive in Champagne.

For the same reason the British are trying to force the Germans out of their redoubts and the slag heaps to the south of La Bassée. These, however, are only preparatory preparations, while the Italians are in the midst of a great offensive which has already gained for them many valuable vantage points, and, according to Rome dispatches, may any day place them in possession of the fortress of Gorizia.

The Russians are fighting pitched battles in the Riga and Dvinsk regions in an effort to retake the ground won from them by Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, last week. The Russian attacks southeast of Riga have been repulsed, according to the Germans, as were those undertaken northwest of Dvinsk. The German forces, however, which were repulsed, and that the Austrians have broken through the Russian lines over a front of more than four kilometres (2 1/2 miles) west of Komarow.

It is also claimed by the Germans that Russian attacks in the lake district, south of Dvinsk, were repulsed, and that the Austrians have broken through the Russian lines over a front of more than four kilometres (2 1/2 miles) west of Komarow.

RED CROSS NOTES

For the benefit of those who do not know, any ladies, country or town, who wish to knit for the soldiers, but who do not attend the knitting meetings, will be supplied with Red Cross yarn by applying to Mrs. Urganhart.

The Red Cross Society acknowledges, with thanks, the parcel of hand-knitted socks sent in by Mrs. Lee from the ladies of Wittenburg. The help that is being given by these ladies is very much appreciated.

The annual report of the Lacombe Branch of the Red Cross Society shows that \$119,421 was raised. Of this \$566.00 was sent to Calgary, and \$454.42 was spent for sewing and knitting materials. Six lakes were the way, containing altogether 7 bed jackets, 9 pairs of bed socks, 5 caps, 32 pyjamas, 130 flannel shirts, 50 nightshirts, 141 surgical shirts, 208 handkerchiefs, 2 pillowcases, 34 pillowcases, 1 bandage, 2 washcloths, 2 towels, 10 linen 40 pads, 2 bundles wipers, 34 cholera belts, 4 scarfs, 176 pairs socks, 40 wristlets, 14 kit bags.

LIBERAL SENATOR DEAD

Hon. James Edwin Robertson, Liberal senator, died at his home in Montague on Monday evening last, aged 75 years. He had been ill with paralysis for about two years and absent from the senate two seasons, his seat being declared vacant last year.

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

WILL PAY FOR THIS

The brutal shooting of Miss Cavell, an English nurse in the city of Brussels, by a German officer, is likely to do more for the cause of recruiting throughout the Empire than hours of speechmaking. This is the intense wrath of the Hun turned into his own undoing.

Miss Cavell was found guilty of espionage and sentenced to die. Appeals by the United States and Spanish consuls were unavailing and a revision of her case by the emperor was denied. It mattered not that she had for months been freely nursing wounded German soldiers and giving the best of her life to the cause of humanity. She had been found guilty and must die.

In Great Britain the other day a German woman admitted, on examination, that she was a spy and the British authorities sent her to jail for a term of years. In Brussels the English woman was blindfolded and led out to be shot at by a squad of "cultured" Hun soldiers. She fainted and fell and the officer in charge of the squad walked up to her prostrate form and fired a bullet from his revolver through her brain, saving the soldiers their unpleasant task.

No more coldblooded or heartless act has been recorded since the war began. It was such conduct as might have been looked for from some savage, barbarian tribe without a glimmer of civilization. That it will be avenged a thousand-fold before the war ends goes without saying. Britons will never permit so dastardly a crime against womanhood to remain unpunished.

WHY SIR EDWARD CARSON LEFT THE CABINET

London, Oct. 20.—Coming direct from Buckingham Palace, where he handed to King George the seals of his office as secretary to the cabinet, Sir Edward Carson appeared in the house of commons today and set at rest all conjecture regarding the reasons for his retirement.

Rising from his old seat on the front opposition bench, the former attorney-general in a few words made the house conversant with the cause of the ministerial crisis which he said was due entirely to the fact that he found himself in complete variance with the cabinet on questions of the Near Eastern policy. He felt, therefore, that his presence in the cabinet would be a source of weakness and not strength.

Sir Edward added that he never had the slightest personal differences with any of his colleagues. After expressing regret at the absence of Premier Asquith, and stating that for this reason he would give a briefer explanation than he had intended, Sir Edward Carson said:

"I am well aware of the difficulties under the existing circumstances of making any full statement or of saying anything that might be taken hold of as showing any signs of weakness or divergence in the main object we have in view or carrying the war at all sacrifices to a final and conclusive issue. I need hardly say that upon that issue there is not and never has been either in the cabinet or in this house or in the country any agreement or divergence of opinion.

"The real unity which the country wants is that steadfast unity, of purpose to defeat our enemies and to save our country, and I entirely deny that the fact of holding a divergent view as to the best policy and methods to adopt in the various war theatres in order to bring it to a successful conclusion is in any sense an element of division.

"I have seen criticisms of my self and reasons for my resignation of a very petty and ignominious character, attributing the motives to a party and political nature.

"I do not desire to deal with these ridiculous assertions except to say now, in the presence of many of my British colleagues, that since I entered the cabinet I never heard a word at discussion or dispute on these party questions which divided us before the war. In every cabinet meeting I attended we all devoted our

energies wholly and solely to the discussion of questions which arose with reference to the prosecution of the war.

"I also desire to say that during the whole time I have been in the cabinet I never have had any personal differences either with the prime minister, whose unvarying courtesy I desire to acknowledge, or with any one of my late colleagues. May I also add that no one realizes more than I the great difficulties under which we labor owing to the fact that our policy and methods must at all times be adopted in concert and co-ordination with our various allies, and must also very frequently be framed with a view to consulting sentiments and feelings in those neutral countries with whom we remain on friendly terms? This often has been lost sight of by critics of our actions, who cannot possibly know the difficulties which arise from time to time.

"Difficulties which have arisen in the eastern war theatres have created a situation which, to my mind, must necessarily lead to far-reaching results.

"At the time I entered the cabinet we already were committed to what may be called the operations in Gallipoli. It is not, of course, my intention to deal either with the inception or the carrying out of these operations, but, it must be plain to any observer that the new war theatre in the Balkans created a situation which could not be divorced from our position on the Gallipoli Peninsula and the statement made in this house by the foreign minister with the sanction of the cabinet, appeared to me to be an announcement of a policy of the highest importance with regard to our obligations in the Balkans involving our prestige and honor.

"That situation with all its complications created, in my opinion, the clearly defined, well thought out and decisive policy on the part of the government and finding myself unable to agree in any respect with what I understood to be laid down as a policy approved by the government, I felt that my presence in the cabinet could not be of any use in the critical situation in which we were involved.

"I need hardly say I am not suggesting that my views could possibly compare with those who have much more experience and greater wisdom in dealing with such situations, but at the same time I held, and hold, the views I have expressed very strongly, and I hope the house will believe, conscientiously and patriotically. I did not think that in the circumstances I could be anything but a source of weakness at a time requiring great strength and consistency. That is all I can say and I ask the house to believe that in the course I have taken I have been actuated by no personal party motive, but that I have acted to the best of my ability, solely in the interests of my country."

Sir Edward Carson's speech was punctuated with cheers and was concluded amid loud applause.

THE TABLES TURNED

The splendid work now being done by British submarines in the Baltic will perhaps suggest to Berlin that two can play at that game. At one time seemed to think was a splendid game, but about which she does not now seem to be so enthusiastic.

There is one difference between the British and German submarine tactics, and that is in the treatment of the crews of the crews of destroyed merchantmen. We now hold up in the beginning of the war the German submarines used to sink trawlers and cargo vessels, to say nothing of passenger liners, without warning. But reports from the Baltic state that crews of destroyed German vessels were first permitted to escape.

The British maxim that offensive civilians of enemy states should not be needlessly slain has, we believe, triumphed in the end. In the house of commons the other day Under-Secretary for War, Lambert, said that the British air service was designed for the purpose of offensive and defensive operations, and that it was not for the raiding of peaceful towns and the murder of enemy civilians. Germany's record in this same connection needs no repetition here.

It all comes back to the same

story of the conflict of the British and the Germanic deals. The two are absolutely and inevitably different, and if by any chance the latter should prevail it will be a bad day for the rest of the world as well as for the losers in this war.

MURDERERS TO ANSWER TO KAISER

London, Oct. 25.—The German Government has, it is reported, summoned Generals von Der Lancken and von Bissing, civil and military governors, of Belgium, to imperial headquarters to report personally concerning Miss Edith Cavell's execution. This is interpreted here today as meaning that their superiors may not unqualifiedly approve their action.

The impression here has been all along that the German authorities at Brussels hastened the execution lest the Kaiser pardon Miss Cavell or commute her sentence, and the attempt to prevent the American minister, Brand Whitlock, from knowing that sentence had been pronounced until its execution, is attributed to fear that the English woman's life would have been saved.

It is not believed the Kaiser will be pleased at any interference with his own prerogatives, and the opinion is general that von Bissing and von Der Lancken will regret their course, though probably, for the sake of discipline, nothing will be said about it officially.

L. C. CHARLESWORTH SUCCEEDS STOCKS

Premier, Sifton announced to the Bulletin last night the appointment of L. C. Charlesworth, C.E., as deputy minister of public works for the province, in succession to John Stocks, who goes to the public utilities commission.

The appointment is exceedingly popular with the employees of the department and the civil service generally. Ever since the formation of the province, Mr. Charlesworth has acted as director of surveys, and has also acted as deputy minister during the frequent absence of Mr. Stocks.

Previous to coming to Edmonton he served for two and a half years as district engineer under the old territorial government, with headquarters at Medicine Hat. Before coming west he was mining lands agent for five years in the Lake of the Woods district in Ontario.

BRITISH GRAND FLEET WILL DECIDE THE FATE OF THE WARRING NATIONS

London, Oct. 20.—"Germany aims at world domination, and against world domination the British fleet from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present day has always been found the surest and most effectual protection," is the contribution of A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, to the Naval League's symposium in connection with tomorrow's observance of Trafalgar Day.

Winston Spencer Churchill, ex-first lord of the admiralty, and at present chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, writes in part: "For six months no hostile flag has flown outside the Baltic. We are stronger than ever, and incomparably better adapted for war conditions. The great strategic conclusion on which our naval dispositions are based have been vindicated. From its shrouded throne amid northern storms, the grand fleet dominates, and will finally decide the fate of the warring nations, and by that formidable combination, strength and patience, will secure the victory of our just cause."

TRUMPET FOR BOTH IN SOUTH AFRICA

London, Oct. 22.—"Altogether the results of the South African elections," says the Capetown correspondent of the Times, "while they undoubtedly show the existence of strong reactionary forces, constitute a great triumph for Premier Botha, Gen-

eral Smuts and Sir Thomas Smaritz, in vanquishing the supporters of political revolution and securing South African co-operation for the empire.

"The main features of the election," the correspondent says, "may be placed as follows:

"1.—The complete collapse of the labor party in the great urban constituencies. They obtained only four seats in the whole union. Frederick B. Cresswell, a prominent labor leader, was defeated, also Leader Andrews of the Extreme section. Both defeats are signal evidence that South Africans place the empire's war before class war.

"2.—Unionist success on the Rand and in the Cape peninsula. They are pretty sure of thirty-nine seats in the new house.

"3.—Free State is solidly Nationalist.

"4.—The net result is that the imperial position is safe. Premier Botha will have a substantial majority over the Nationalist-Labor combine, though not an absolute majority.

"5.—Three of the ten ministers have been defeated. General N. J. De Wit, minister of justice, and Theron, minister of lands, lost in Free State, and Burton, minister of railways and harbors, in Cape Colony. The last is indicative of the extent of the Nationalist reaction.

"Notable victories have been scored by Premier Botha, General Smuts and Merriman, by large majorities, and in what were considered critical constituencies.

"Fremantle's defeat at Uitenhage in a record poll, with a majority of 600, is very remarkable, as the unsuccessful candidate was an aspirant to the leadership of the Cape Nationalists and was especially responsible for the bitterness of the campaign."

DECLARES VOLUNTARY SYSTEM IS SAVED

London, Oct. 24.—Horatio B. Bottomley, former Liberal member of parliament, speaking at Hackney last night, said that he had discussed the new recruiting scheme with the Earl of Derby, who told him that his experience already had convinced him that the voluntary system would be saved. The Earl of Derby added, according to the speaker, that this was something to be proud of, and that he confidently anticipated that by the end of November he would have sufficient recruits to meet all requirements.

NO ARMS FOR MEXICO

President Wilson, on Thursday, declared an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to Mexico.

PUBLIC NOTICE

A Sitting of the District Court will be held at Lacombe on Wednesday, November 3rd, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m.

Dated at Edmonton, October 22nd, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK, Acting Deputy Attorney General.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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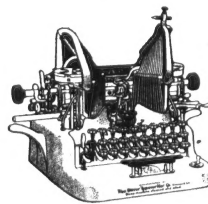
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F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

BIG MARKET FOR CANADIAN PACKERS

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 12.—A score or so representatives of the meat packing industry in all parts of Canada were in conference today with Hon. M. Burrell, John Bright, the livestock commissioner, and the markets branch of the department of agriculture in connection with the negotiations now under way to sell the whole Canadian exportable surplus of canned and dressed meats to the war office for army and navy use. The war office has already undertaken to purchase at fixed prices large quantities of canned meats through the department of agriculture, and has intimated that if a Canadian tender for dressed beef is low enough large orders will be placed through the department of agriculture for all kinds of chilled meats.

Owing to the lack of refrigeration space and the high ocean freight rates and insurance, Canadian dressed beef has for the past few months found a market only in the States at comparatively low prices. It is understood that a considerable portion of the Canadian meats sent to the States has been re-exported to Great Britain.

The negotiations now on with the war office, look to the sending of several million dollars of the Canadian product direct to Great Britain.

The packers, who are here today agreed to co-operate with the department of agriculture, and it is likely that arrangements will be made in the near future with the war office for a steady supply at remunerative prices from Canada. The department believes that permanent beneficial results will follow from the shipment now expected and that a large and steady market from Great Britain will be secured not only during the war, but after it is over.

The problem of transportation was discussed today and representations will be made to the imperial government looking to the facilitating of shipping arrangements during the war. It is believed that the exports of Canadian dressed beef to Great Britain can be easily doubled under proper assurance as to market and transportation, and if the arrangements now in view are carried out there will be a steadying of prices in Canada and a very important stimulus given to the stock raising industry. At present the American market, which was opened by the Wilson tariff, is the chief reliance of the Canadian packers, and has resulted in a very considerable enhancement of profit. But the United States has also a large exportable surplus this year, and American packers are apparently getting into the British market under better conditions than the Canadian packers. The department of agriculture is now endeavoring, through the co-operation with the Canadian packers, to secure a favorable and permanent foothold in the British market, and to develop a direct trade instead of the present indirect one via the United States. A war office order for several million dollars worth of Canadian tin and dressed meats is hoped for.

An indication of some definite settlement in the conference called at Ottawa to discuss the advisability of the British government taking over the surplus product of the packing plants has been the appearance of the big meat buying and packing houses on the Alberta stockyards demanding beef.

P. Burns, Switzer, Gordon Ironsides and company, the Vancouver Prince Rupert, Comox and others, are beginning to take a real interest in the cattle market and show symptoms of being heavy purchasers in the near future.

The effect on values has already been electrical. Beef that was the weakest thing in sight at the Calgary stockyards during the past few months Saturday stiffened materially. Choice steers easily fetched \$6.00, a mark they have been vainly trying to achieve for some time past.

According to stockmen it seems as if the matter had been finally settled, or the packing houses, which have been surfeited with beef would not be coming on to the market again so soon.

The move looks as if it would be full of advantage to western

beef producers if Saturday's strengthening in values is any indication.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND

If all the indications in connection with the forthcoming campaign in connection with the North Alberta Patriotic Fund prove to be correct, the province will not only have the reputation of contributing the largest number of recruits in proportion to population, but also the largest per capita contributions of any of the provinces. This is the statement of John Blue, secretary of the fund, who has travelled through a number of districts and assisted at a number of meetings during the past few days.

The members of the provincial legislatures are taking the lead in their constituencies, as last year, but their interest is said to be of a far livelier description, and in several cases the amounts apportioned to constituencies may be far exceeded. The unit of organization in each case is the school section, the help of the teachers and board of trustees being utilized, and from this organization radiates a number of other organizations all through the constituency. Everything is being carried out systematically. Lists of ratepayers are secured. Both county committees and constituency committees are formed. Nothing is left undone to secure the greatest possible results.

In the country districts the farmers are taking up the matter with enthusiasm. It was a stormy night, for instance, when a meeting was held recently at Bears Hill, near Wetaskiwin. Only ten actual ratepayers were present. But in a few minutes, after they had listened to the speeches, these ten men actually subscribed \$150 between them. Two nights afterwards, at Haultain schoolhouse, there was a slightly larger attendance, and \$188 was subscribed in a very short time.

The results are the same even in the districts where there is a large percentage of foreign-born. At one meeting, an elderly farmer of German birth announced that he felt Germany because he did not want his sons "dragged into the army," and added that he would contribute to the fund with pleasure.

Farmers are being urged to make monthly or quarterly payments, if in this way they can make larger contributions. Many farmers are paying two dollars per month.

Pamphlets are being issued in French, Russian, German, and Scandinavian, so that the objects of the fund can be thoroughly understood by all.

The University extension department is giving up the usual programme for the current year, and is devoting the whole of its time to lectures and lantern slides dealing with the progress of the war and the need for funds. Dr. Torg has organized a patriotic speakers' league, which will cover the entire district of North Alberta.

Premier Sifton has set a splendid example in his own constituency by offering to contribute ten per cent of whatever is subscribed in the Vermilion district. Private members are working hard and doing all they can to assist organization.

Mr. Blue reports that the disbursement sheet for August in connection with the North Alberta Fund shows 1,191 families, comprising 3,254 individuals, who were assisted, the total amount distributed being \$30,537.85. Administration expenses were only 1.17 of the total.

THE BETRAYAL OF GREECE

In all the long series of perfidies standing against the name of Kaiser Wilhelm, none will throw the darker shadow upon the page of history than his betrayal of Greece through the intervention of his favorite sister, King Constantine's consort. The Queen of Greece has been her husband's evil genius. He is by ancestry a Dane, a nephew of Queen Alexandra, and therefore a cousin of King George. His sympathies must naturally have been finally settled, or the packing houses, which have been surfeited with beef would not be coming on to the market again so soon.

The move looks as if it would be full of advantage to western

King Constantine had the supreme misfortune to marry, the sister of the German Emperor. Granddaughter of Queen Victoria though she is, this Princess has forgotten her British relations ships as completely as has her brother. No Germanic of them all shouts "Gott steh' England" with more vehemence than she. When the patriots Venizelos pleaded with King Constantine months ago to make an end of German intrigue in the Balkans by announcing that Greece would stand by the side of the Serbs against all comers the Queen declared that if Greece took up arms against Germany she would leave the country never to return.

The whim of his wife has proved more potent in deciding the King's course than the plea of Venizelos to remember the honor and the material interests of his country. The Turk has been the enemy of Greek the Greeks the Crescent crossed the Hellespont. For centuries the Hellenes crouched, crushed, but never submissive, beneath the lash of the Moslem. Through the ages, in the inner shrine of hell, the Greek kept the lamp of liberty alight, and eighty years ago he threw off the yoke.

But modern Greece is not all of Hellas. Venizelos has shown how sorely oppressed are the Greeks of Asia Minor, and how great is the danger that if Turkey is revived by Germanic influence their fate will be akin to that of the slaughtered Armenians, whose whole blood the sword of the Turk runs red today. Venizelos would not only free Greece for all time from the menace of a militant Turkey, but would free the Greeks within the Turkish Empire from the constant fear of spoliation, outrage, and death. Upon his side he can muster thirty centuries of Grecian culture. Upon the other side stand Constantine, his German wife, the Kaiser, the ensanguined despot of Constantinople, Enver Bey, and the barbaric Kurd. Louvain salutes Fierum. The baby-killers of two continents march under the banner of the Hun. What wonder that the Cretan statesman, whose Islanders have been so lately under the harrow of the Turk, thunders forth denunciation of "crooks" who would cause Greece to break her plighted word and abandon Serbia. That which has occurred in Athens has shamed and humiliated Greece. It has been perverted by an inspired and vent propagandists to intend to confuse and deceive the people. When they learn that Grecian liberty has been done to death in the jail of the King there will be a red reckoning for the woman who has betrayed the nation.

FREE UNTIL 1916

Have you subscribed yet for The Youth's Companion for 1916? Now is the time to do it, if you are not already a subscriber, for you will get all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1915 free from the time your subscription with \$2.25 is received.

The fifty-two issues of 1916 will be crowded with good reading for young and old. Reading that is entertaining, but not "wispy waddy." Reading that leaves you, when you lay the paper down, better informed, with keener aspirations, with a broader outlook on life. The Companion is a good paper to tie to if you have a growing family—and for general reading as Justice Brewer once said, no other is necessary.

If you wish to know more of the brilliant list of contributors British as well as American, who will write for the new volume in 1916, and if you wish to know something of the new stories for 1916, let us send you Free the Forecast for 1916.

Every new subscriber who sends \$2.25 for 1916 will receive in addition to this year's free issues, The Companion Home Calendar for 1916.

The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

New Subscriptions Received at this Office

BORN

GUSTAVSON.—At Gull Lake, on September 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gustavson, a daughter.

BIGUR.—At Gull Lake, on September 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Gust Bigur, a son.

NATIONAL SERVICE AND EXPENDITURE

The under-secretary for finance in the British house of commons, in dealing with the taxation, stated that every citizen must be prepared to put half his income at the disposal of the state, either by tax or by loan.

Such a statement proves that the present generation has, in addition to all the blood and tears, an enormous and terrific task imposed upon it for the defence of the liberties and interests of the country and race. It is only right that posterity should bear its part of the merely financial burden. The expenditure steadily increases, and through the uncertainty as to the length and ultimate cost of the struggle, it is almost prudent to pay to the utmost limit, out of the savings of the people.

But the big fault of the big taxation is that it is not lagging. Britain is only raising just over 300 millions out of 1,500 millions expenditure—a one-fifth. The 1,200 millions deficit has to be borrowed at rates of interest which must grow, the deficit in crouches. The more saved the less borrow; the stronger the nation is and the longer it can hold out. The most effective way to compel economy is to take money at its own level. The maxim of the future for the state to consider will be not how much it takes from a man, but how much it leaves him. It would be obviously wrong to expect revenue from those who can only contribute at the expense of health and life, as the first essential to a great nation is to have a healthy and virile people.

When the chancellor states that incomes of 100,000 pounds a year will pay a third, or 33,000, the amount seems enormous until looked at from the other point of view as to what is left, 66,000 pounds. The case for the abolition of enormous incomes is growing stronger.

The tax of 50 per cent on war profits looks big, but while the mass of people are asked to give their lives, these are questions of life, if any business was allowed to retain the income made before the war and war profits taxed to the hilt, 100 per cent, there should not be a murmur, as no good citizen would want to make money out of the nation's need.

It is certain the home producers of the articles on which an import tax is placed will make a fortune. It is a question of advance prices to the extent of the duty, with the result that the purchasers will be paying a tax not to the state but to the manufacturers, and it cannot be too much to expect that the interests of the public will also need to be defended in time of financial embarrassment.

If the supreme sacrifice of compulsory service is to be asked of the people, these are questions that will surely or trade themselves very conspicuously in the impending discussions.

ENORMOUS FIGURES

The president of the Alberta Farmers' Association, Mr. James Speakman, has been writing on New Zealand loans to farmers, and after citing interesting figures, showing handsome profits to the government, he says one of the interesting things to reflect upon is the system of land valuation, on which the mortgage are based. This is a government department; there is a chief valuer, under him the necessary assistant valuers, all government employees; these have to fix the real value for land unimproved, for the improvements, and for both together, on the principle of what the property would sell for at a fair cash value. On the valuation the percentage of mortgage is fixed.

The New Zealand year book shows how much the whole loan system so far has amounted to. Roughly speaking, New Zealand has two, and a half times the population of Alberta, remarks Mr. Speakman, but not half Alberta's area; about 105,600 square miles against Alberta's 250,000 square miles. The system has been at work about 20 years. The outstanding mortgages for the Dominion of New Zealand amounted to about 374 millions. But part of these are on urban and suburban land. The farm mortgages amount to about \$25,000,000 outstanding for the twenty years' work. Then he asks, "How much would be

needed for the province of Alberta?" The first purpose for which the new first mortgage loans would have to be used would be the lifting of existing mortgages. I have no figures to show this in Alberta. But in Saskatchewan the government commission reported in 1913 that on a conservative estimate the farm mortgages amounted to \$65,000,000. I should fancy \$60,000,000 in Alberta in 1916 would not be an extravagant estimate. On an average that would mean \$15,000,000 annually, for the next four years to pay off existing mortgages, without a dollar for new loans. In New Zealand, in the year ending March, 1914, about \$4,800,000 was loaned on land mortgages, of which probably less than \$4,000,000 were farm mortgages. The total indebtedness of farmers in Saskatchewan in 1913, including farm mortgages, was estimated at \$150,000,000. I suppose Alberta farmers might be owing some \$120,000,000. It looks as if some co-operation from banks and governments might come in quite handy. This is a big proposition; it wants careful handling.

POLITICS AND PERSECUTION

There is always scope for honest, legitimate criticism of governments and public men, even during times of war. It is admitted, too, that such criticism exerts a wholesome effect in governmental channels. By reason of that fact, the Northcliffe press of England has undoubtedly done much good in arousing the people to a true realization of affairs. But criticism should stop there. The hounding of the men who are at the head of affairs in Great Britain these days should cease. It is so persistent on the part of the Northcliffe papers as to have become vicious and malicious. One after another has been the butt for persecution, and few of the higher-up officials have escaped it. Doubtless errors have been made; indifference and incompetency have cost Great Britain dearly; and perhaps British diplomacy within the last few weeks has been responsible for complications that would not have arisen under other circumstances. But the continual hounding of British ministers and war officials will gain but little. In addition to that, there is a great need in Britain for an official censor who will put the "muffler" on some of the politicians, as well as upon the press. The latest speech of Lord Milner, and the publishing of it abroad, is one of the most short-sighted acts of the whole post-anxious year. Coming at a time when

there is uncertainty in the Balkans as to the course of two or three of the smaller nations, it promises to have a most unwholesome effect on future events. Canadians want the truth about the war, but we do not want to see Britain's prospects injured by such inexcusable "breaks" as that of Lord Milner in regard to the Dardanelles campaign.

GENERAL HAMILTON RELIEVED OF OFFICE

London, Oct. 19.—Major General Charles Carmichael Monro has been appointed to command the Dardanelles expedition in succession to General Sir Ian Hamilton, who is returning to England to make a report. This announcement is made by the war office. Pending General Monro's arrival at Gallipoli, Major-General Wm. Riddell Birdwood will temporarily command the troops.

Canadian Pictorial

CANADA'S MOST ARTISTIC AND POPULAR MAGAZINE

This elegant magazine delights the eye while it instructs the mind concerning the picturesque doings of an interesting and highly entertaining world.

Each issue is literally crowded with the highest quality of photographs, many of them worth framing.

It is the most popular "Pick-me-up" on the waiting room tables of the leading doctors throughout the Dominion, and in the big public libraries it is literally "used up" by the many who are attracted by its entertaining and beautiful pages.

It's a "love at sight" publication, and it has departmental features of great interest to the young woman and the home-maker.

Of it—just to quote one man's praise from among thousands—the late Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona wrote:

"The 'Canadian Pictorial' is a publication which, if I may be permitted to say so, is a credit to Canada." (Signed) STRATHCONA.

On trial to new subscribers—Twelve months for only 65 cents. The "Canadian Pictorial" is published by THE "PICTORIAL PUBLISHING CO." "Witnes" Block, Montreal, Canada. Try it for a year on above offer.

DISTRICT COURT SITTINGS 1916

Sittings of the District Court and of the District Judges' Criminal Court will be held within the Judicial District of Red Deer on the dates and at the places following during the year 1916:

Innisfail
Commencing:
Tuesday, February 22nd
Tuesday, May 23rd
Tuesday, August 29th
Tuesday, October 31st

Lacombe
Wednesday, February 23rd
Thursday, May 25th
Wednesday, August 30th
Wednesday, November 1st

Pine Lake
Tuesday, February 29th
Tuesday, May 30th
Tuesday, October 31st

Red Deer
Tuesday, February 22nd
Tuesday, April 18th
Tuesday, July 11th
Tuesday, October 17th
Tuesday, December 5th

Alta
Thursday, March 2nd
Thursday, June 1st
Thursday, October 5th
Tuesday, November 2nd

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 28th day of September, 1915.
G. F. OWEN FENWICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney General

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock, Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Photographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

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Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. F. H. Schooley, N. G. Geo. Baker, R. S.

five million dollars worth of material of this character is going to waste in attics, storerooms and workshops which people would willingly part with if they knew the material would be turned into shells and cartridges. Let any man who kicks about the damage done to crops just think for two minutes about Belgium or Poland and then thank heaven that it is only his crops that are damaged. —Brooklyn Times

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Right Prices**

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Great Bargains in Ladies' Winter Coats

Now is the time to buy your winter Coat at a very low price. The assortment consists of a large variety of our new and up to date styles, well made and good fitting. Do not delay; buy now. Reg. \$15 to \$18 on sale...\$9.95

Ladies' New Silk and Voile Waists

Do not miss seeing our new Silk and Voile Waists. They are Beauties, at moderate prices. Sizes are from 34 to 42. Colors are white, pink, brown, navy, mae, canary, pale blue. Prices range from...\$2.00 to \$4.75

Wool Eiderdown

Just received a shipment of wool and cotton Eiderdown in cream and cardinal and white, at a special price.

Crushed Eiderdown per yd.....25c
Cotton Fleece Eiderdown per yd.....25c
Wool Fleece Eiderdown per yd.....\$1.25

Children's Fleece Under- wear

8 doz. Children's Fleece Lined Underwear, vest and drawers, sizes up to 32, regular to 60c, on sale.....25c

Colored Raw Silks

A Great Bargain in Raw Silk one yard wide. Colors are white, navy, black, brown, tan, pale blue. On sale, regular \$1.00 for.....82c

Men's Department

As the prices on men's wear (especially woolen goods) are advancing so rapidly, early buying is good buying.

We still have a large stock of:

Men's Llama Cashmere Hose at.....35c or 3 pairs for \$1.00
A heavy gray Wool Hose at.....35c or 3 pairs for 1.00
A very heavy All Wool Hose at.....50c (last year's price)

Sheep Moccasins—

6 inch top.....85c
8 inch top.....\$1.00
10 inch top.....1.60

Bishop Fur Coats.....at last year's prices

A good Beaver Overcoat, quilted lining, fur collar.....\$12.00

A better Beaver Overcoat, chamois lined full length, fur collar.....\$18.00

Fancy Mackinaws for.....\$7.50 and \$10.00

Felt Shoes, leather sole and heel.....\$2.25

Felt Shoes, leather covered.....2.50

Fur Lined Caps from.....50c up

GROCERY DEPT.....

2 cans Tomatoes.....25c
Corn per tin.....10c
Pens per tin.....10c
Beans per tin.....10c
Cranberries per lb.....15c

Special Ketchup per bottle.....25c
Swift's Bacon, sliced, per lb.....35c
Swift's Ham per lb.....25c
Good Bacon per lb.....25c
Bargains in Hams, per lb.....16c

Chase & Sandbourne Coffee.....50c
Blue Ribbon Coffee.....45c
10 lb Onions for.....25c
100 lb sack Onions.....\$2.00
Good Cheese per lb.....22c

Crisco per tin.....30c
Braid's Ideal Coffee, 3 lbs for.....\$1.00
Braid's Big Four per lb.....40c
Braid's Best per lb.....50c

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Patterns**

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**We carry a full
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Just Splendid

We doubt whether there is any one little thing on earth that will afford an elderly person so much pleasure as to find a glass that will give them good vision after their eyes once begin to fail; something that will "make them see like they used to." Those on the shady side of life are eternally "TRYING" glasses to see if they can find a combination that will restore lost vision.

Let us once get a pair of our glasses on anyone, and we invite them to try others to their heart's content.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank"

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses

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Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

"Brewster's Millions" will be the feature for Saturday evening at the Rex.

O. O. Beebe is the latest recruit for Kitchener's army. He enlisted in the 82nd this week.

Miss Lane, sister of Miss (Rev.) Serage left for her home in Toronto Tuesday, after spending several weeks at the parsonage.

I have a good line of harness and collars which I will trade for wood. Apply to Edith Terker, Shoemaker, Lacombe. The harness is the very best made.

John Bulger left Saturday evening for Prince Rupert to look over a big stock of jewelry that is offered for sale at an attractive price.

Corp. J. P. Cunningham, late of Stettler detachment, R. N. W. M. P., has been transferred to Lacombe, where he takes charge of the local detachment.

The Methodist annual supper and entertainment on Thursday evening were a complete success, the numerous patrons being both well fed and well entertained.

Dr. Shute has been visiting at home this week. He expects to be soon ordered to the front, so this is probably his last visit to Lacombe before leaving for Europe.

The ladies of St. Cyril's Church are busy making preparations

for the annual sale of work, etc. Get ready for those competitions. War-time Economy. Prizes for best cooking, sewing, etc., the value of material in any article not to exceed 25c.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church are getting up a play entitled, "The Minister's Bride," which will be presented to Lacombe theatre-goers on December 2nd, in the Comet Theatre. All the leading talent in town is in the cast. Look for announcements later.

McKinnon & Campbell of Edmonton shipped a car of horses from Lacombe to Peace River on Tuesday. Mr. McKinnon going north in charge of the shipment. They expect to ship another car from here in the near future. Mr. Campbell is stopping at the Adelphi Hotel and is buying more horses right along.

Word was received on Sunday morning by Mrs. Flemming, that her son William, who is now in France with the Canadian contingent, was among the wounded in the recent fighting. The many friends of Will in Lacombe hope that his wounds are not serious, and that he will have a safe recovery.

Friday evening while returning home from the "Pixies," J. Bullis spirited driving team ran away with serious results. In front of the Arcade livery stable the democrat to which they were hitched was turned over and the occupants thrown out and all more or less injured. Mr. Bullis hung onto the lines and was dragged a half block under the horses' heels till they were brought to a sudden stop by the end of the wagon tongue striking the electric light pole at the corner by Titworth's store. His head was bleeding from cuts and he was bruised all over. Mrs. Bullis was suffering much from injuries. Francis Cole, who was

also in the rig, was stunned, and Mr. Travis was injured. The extent of the injuries could not be learned as the forms for this issue of The Guardian were just closing. The rig was muchly wrecked.

AVIATOR EXECUTED

Reports from England are to the effect that Graham-White, the noted aviator, has been found guilty of espionage and executed in the Tower of London. His wife, who was also convicted, received a sentence of ten years imprisonment.

The report, which is apparently confirmed from several private sources, that Graham-White, the noted aviator, has been shot in London as a German spy and his wife arrested as an accomplice, will come as a severe shock to many.

Repair Work

We do all kinds of repair work—promptly, accurately, reasonably.

If you break a lens, bring the broken parts to us, and we'll make an absolutely accurate match.

We mend broken frames or can fit your old lenses in new style frames or supply the proper clasp or nose guard to hold your glasses on with security and perfect comfort.

Let us take care of all your glass needs and troubles.

You are responsible
for the eyes of your
child. Watch out for
frowns and squints

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New Goods Now in Stock



Men's and Boys' Shoes
Rubbers and Overshoes
Felt Shoes
Sheepskin Shoes
Moose Moccasins
Oil Tan Moccasins
Men's Leather Leggings
Winter Mitts and
Gloves for Men
and Boys
Prices Low

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Opposite Titworth's Furniture Store Lacombe